

JPRS 78185

29 May 1981

Vietnam Report

No. 2275



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

29 May 1981

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2275

CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Security Activities at Diem Hai Village (Vu Manh Tuong; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 6 Mar 81).....	1
Comprehensive Measures Adopted To Help Discharged Veterans (Tran Dang Van; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 1 Mar 81).....	4
Delineation of Correct Training Program Called For (Editorial; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 5 Mar 81).....	7
Insurance of Adequate Training Logistics Urged (Editorial; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 6 Mar 81).....	9

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Ha Son Binh Acts To Stop Corruption in Tax Collection (Hong Quang; PHAP CHE XA HOI CHU NGHIA, Jul-Dec 80).....	11
Poor Performance of Economic Management Organs Analyzed (Nguyen Van Thao; PHAP CHE XA HOI CHU NGHIA, Jul-Dec 80).....	15

AGRICULTURE

Hai Hung Food Distribution Described (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 6 Mar 81).....	25
----------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Work Proceeds Rapidly at Tin Mine Projects (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 6 Mar 81).....	26
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Briefs

Bai Bang Project Progress	27
---------------------------	----

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Direct Supply Will Overcome Present Resupply Problems (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 30 Mar 81).....	28
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

LABOR

Editorial Appraises Potential Forces, Capabilities (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 6 Apr 81).....	30
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

Gia Lai-Kontum Province Receives 120,000 Settlers Over 5 Years (NHAN DAN, 25 Mar 81).....	33
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

International Scientific-Technical Cooperation Development Stressed (Nguyen Ngoc Quan; TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC, Jan 81).....	34
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

Soviet Specialists Help Draw Up 5-Year Scientific-Technical Plan (Le Dung; TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC, Jan 81).....	38
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SECURITY ACTIVITIES AT DIEM HAI VILLAGE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Vu Manh Tuong: "Diem Hai Stands Firm on the Edge of the Sea"]

[Text] In the report on mass mobilization for security protection of the Fatherland in the coastal area of the Thuan Hai border protection troops there is written: "The contribution made in mass mobilization of the people of Diem Hai Village so that they adopt the collective way (organizing 17 production brigades which involve 87 percent of the total number of households in the village) is a great success of the border protection post number 718 in the protection and building of a solid defense line in the border area."

To achieve this result the cadres and soldiers of post number 718 have overcome many difficulties and hardships together with the local committees and administrative cadres in order to build the movement.

Diem Hai Village is 25 kilometers long with an interprovincial route and railroad running through it. It has a population of 7,809 persons, including many brother nationalities such as the ethnic Vietnamese, Cham, Chinese, etc. In the past, the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists have landed here and driven the people into strategic hamlets. The fishermen of Diem Hai did not have the freedom to go in and out to sea as they liked. The life of the people was a threadbare and miserable one.

After liberation post 718 was established and it worked together with the local authorities to get the people back to their native place in order to work and reorganize production. Taking advantage of some of our immediate difficulties, the local reactionaries sought every way to disrupt the process. They sowed dissension between the cadres and the people, stimulated enmity among the nationalities such as between the ethnic Vietnamese and the Cham, between the ethnic Vietnamese and the Chinese, etc. thus making the people suspect the policy line of the Party.

Faced with that situation, the post commander has assigned a grassroot work team led by Nguyen Manh Thuc to canvas the area and work as staff personnel for the local committees and administrative cadres in the area of security protection. The team has propagandized the policy line of the Party so that the people understand the collective approach. To counter this the reactionaries spread the distortion that "to join the cooperatives means that your property would be confiscated with no one left owning his boat and nets or private property." Many

people were confused and dared not send in their applications. Aware of the questions that bothered people's mind, Lieutenant Pham Diet discussed the matter with village chairman Pham Van Xa, Party cell secretary Le Van Linh, and village Youth League secretary Tran Thi Xinh, and suggested that there be sanctions against the reactionaries that are still hiding around. A political meeting was organized with the content of "learning about the security protection movement and the new culture family." Each hamlet was divided into many small cells in the charge of hamlet and Youth League cadres. Every cell was staffed with a border patrol fighter so that he can serve as the nucleus and summarize the ideas expressed by the mass. Many people have committed themselves and their families in some depth. Some families have had members serving in the former puppet army who failed to report and ran into the woods but after the training have recalled them. Others who entertained the idea of crossing the sea to go abroad and enjoy a life of individual ease also revealed their thoughts. Many also stood up in front of the conference to identify cruel tyrants still in hiding such as Muoi T, Huynh Van H, etc. The people also suggested that the local authorities forced them to go to reeducation. After the training, working in cooperation with the district security forces the post had classified the various elements. In the case of the more dangerous ones, they quickly completed the files to send them to reeducation and thus clean up the area. Ever since then the people got very enthusiastic in volunteering applications to join the production groups. In a period of less than two months 17 production brigades were formed. And as they were formed, the post combined with the local authorities to proceed to classification and issue licenses and means to the fishermen. At the same time the post came up with regulations specifying the parking spaces for the various kinds of boats and ships.

Each production brigade is organized to become a people's security cell in the charge of the brigade's deputy leader. The boats are rationally assigned to experienced people combined with inexperienced persons, equally distributed to those who are weak and those who are strong. At the same time the militia are issued weapons and trained in accordance with the combined operations formula working the experienced forces so that they can respond and fight at once should they encounter the enemy on the high sea. Thanks to fine organization, in only six months towards the end of the year the 17 production brigades have managed to catch thousands of tons of fish, amounting to the same volume as all of last year. The coastal security situation has also changed in encouraging way. Each person has become in reality a coastal security protecting fighter. Typical is the case of Messrs. Nguyen Bao and Nguyen Tan Phong who met with an alien looking boat on the sea, they craftily caught it and handed it over to the post. Brother Hai and Sister Xinh also saw something suspicious and immediately sought to inform the post about it whether it is day or night. In the post's record book up to 80 percent of the cases were owed to people's information. Because of this the bad elements who seek to escape abroad have been caught handily by the coastal patrol fighters and the local militia. But the essential thing is that the life of the people has improved significantly and that production has become a pattern n w, and that the awareness of the mass in the job of coastal security protection has been improved day by day.

Before saying goodbye to us, Lieutenant Pham Diet, the post commander, has this to confide to us: "The reason why post number 718 has done well the job of coastal security protection in the new situation in Diem Hai Village, Ninh Hai

District, the focus of our activities, is that we knew how to serve as staff to the local committees and administrative cadres, and how to lead the masses into the collective way. At the same time the people of various nationalities in the village, once they have become aware of the issues, have become a strong force that effectively supports our mission."

1751

CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COMPREHENSIVE MEASURES ADOPTED TO HELP DISCHARGED VETERANS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Tran Dang Van, State Planning Commission: "Providing Work for Discharged Veterans"]

[Text] Each year, a fairly large number of military personnel are discharged after they have fulfilled their military obligation. The cream of the youth crop, both able-bodied and educated, these veterans have been trusted and selected by the people in recent years to undergo military training and to join the permanent armed forces to defend the fatherland. During their period of service, regardless of their position, branch of service, combat area or work, almost all of them have been trained in many respects. That is why our armed forces have emerged with flying colors in the two wars to defend the fatherland on the southwestern and northern borders, as well as in economic construction in the toughest areas. Providing work for the military personnel being discharged each year is a major policy of our party and state, and an important task for many branches, as well as central and local echelons. This task must take into account the policy of proper distribution and utilization of the social labor force and the policy of annual military recruitment and replacement. Our constitution stipulates that the task of protecting the Vietnamese socialist fatherland is a sacred obligation and a lofty privilege of all citizens. The military obligation law also stipulates that military obligation is mandated by law and is a glorious task for a citizen. On 10 October 1980, the Council of Ministers issued decision 333-CP on military induction as follows: "All male citizens from all rural areas, city districts, organs, state enterprises, and vocational schools from elementary to college levels, regardless of the positions they hold, if they meet the induction criteria of the annual state draft plans, must serve in the armed forces for a limited time in accordance with the draft law."

Based on this party and state policy, the inductable force will include university and high school students, technical workers from all branches and professions of the economy, graduates of general education schools, and members of agricultural, artisan and handicraft cooperatives, etc. In its ongoing effort to become a regular, modern force, our army must welcome more culturally and technically educated elements. Therefore, we suggest that in addition to the army's own training plans, other plans be devised to help the various branches rationally accommodate and utilize young technicians of the economic sector who are drafted into the army each year, so as to minimize labor waste. Moreover, military officials in charge of personnel must have full knowledge of the number, skill, and technical background of soon-to-be discharged veterans and of local employment opportunities, and must draw up distribution and utilization plans in close coordination with branches of the economy.

These steps, once regularized, will lay a foundation for us to implement state policies, find work for discharged veterans, and reduce the effort needed by the economy to train and hire new laborers, thus avoiding budget waste. This coordinated distribution of labor between the economy and the defense sector will also help us keep track of the inductable force and organize it properly.

To help veterans of both sexes work properly after being discharged, we suggest that plans be devised to prepare them for civilian life. Before they go back to school, refresher courses should be given for former college students and former high school graduates who were called into service after being accepted as first-year college students. We know that according to state plans hundreds of thousands of third-level students and general education school graduates will be admitted each year to colleges, high schools and technical workers' schools, covering hundreds of branches and professions. If planning is good and if a solid economy-defense relationship is established at the military region, province and city levels, a large number of discharged educated veterans will be enrolled in schools specializing in economic, technological and business management. To achieve this, the organs in charge of training must amend the admission procedures of these schools. It goes without saying that admission to schools specializing in economic, technological and business management requires a certain level of education, but that should not be overemphasized at the expense of the "veteran" factor--the contribution of honorably discharged veterans, who have matured through combat and production, who are absolutely loyal to the socialist system, and who are highly disciplined and easily adaptable to the conditions of industrial socialist building. In the main, these veterans lack skills in management and production techniques, but this shortcoming can be remedied within a short time. Thanks to our government's policy of sharing labor with brotherly socialist countries, a number of those who have fulfilled their military obligation can be sent to these countries for training and work. From now up to 1985, a large number of workers will go each year to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the Democratic Republic of Germany, and Bulgaria for that purpose. Decision 362-CP of 29 November 1980 of the Council of Ministers on cooperative utilization of labor with brotherly socialist countries clearly defined the criteria for selection of potential departees, with priority going to honorably discharged veterans. This attests to the appropriate solicitude of our party and government toward those discharged. The state may entrust the Ministry of Defense with the task of sending overseas a given number of veterans; the Ministry of Defense may then hold vocational training classes for the departees, or may ask other economy-related ministries to help with the training program. Apart from the Ministry of Defense's contribution, those provinces and cities which may be asked by the state to furnish a quota of departees must properly carry out the above Council of Ministers decision on discharged veterans.

Aware that full industrial development will not take place in the coming years, the whole party and the entire people are now concentrating on fostering agricultural production, especially that of grain, food, industrial crops and consumer goods, so as to stabilize the economy and achieve gradual economic development, to reduce difficulties, and to ameliorate the people's living conditions. Therefore, it is most urgent to redistribute labor in order to fully utilize labor and land in the service of all-out agricultural production. The yearly replacement of military personnel must also focus on the same aim.

Most discharged veterans come from the rural areas, deltas and midlands. They are now a key force capable of reinforcing local agricultural production fronts. In the

northern provinces, these trained youths will make up for labor shortages in agricultural production after so many years of induction. In the southern provinces, these militarily trained young cadres who have matured through combat and production will efficiently contribute to transforming rural production relationships, and will act as a firm core in the building of villages and agricultural cooperatives. Therefore, the army must work, in cooperation with the people's committees at all levels, to hold short training classes on guidelines, policies, and the new production and business management pattern in the agricultural cooperatives for those who are going to return to the villages. Our party and state have made a great effort to devise judicious guidelines to help the branches and echelons find appropriate work for discharged veterans. However, the biggest difficulty that needs be resolved--because it is hampering the common task of economic building--is that many people still have doubts in choosing areas, branches and professions for post-army work. Hence, we must continue to educate discharged veterans to unceasingly promote the first-rate nature and tradition of our army. Moreover, we must help them understand that in the task of economic building, in our country as well as in other fraternal socialist countries, the cities alone cannot provide employment for everyone. Meanwhile, the state must carry out appropriate policies aimed at encouraging veterans to hold difficult jobs in distant areas as a contribution to the task of building and defending the fatherland. Providing work for discharged veterans is a major policy of our party and state. Properly carrying out the policy toward discharged veterans is to contribute directly to building a strong and stable armed force, to stabilizing the rear area, and to fostering the task of economic and cultural development of our country.

9213

CSO: 4209/284

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DELINEATION OF CORRECT TRAINING PROGRAM CALLED FOR

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Delineate a Correct Training Program"]

[Text] To delineate a training program is a link of the first importance while at the same time being a permanent task of guaranteeing that the training follow the pattern of regular forces and reach high quality. To delineate a precise and correct training program is a requirement of the commanding officer and of units at every echelon, especially of the staff organ.

A precise and correct training program must show profound mastery of the military line of the Party and of the fighting tasks while at the same time expressing in adequate and accurate fashion the training orders, programs, content, and training periods as stipulated by higher echelons, delineated in accordance with the training objectives, the trainees' characteristics, and such conditions as weaponry, material means, and training grounds in such way as to insure good training. In the present conditions of our troops, the delineation of training must be carefully planned and skillfully combined with other activities so that we can have both fine training and complete regular and irregular tasks such as the building of combat ready dispositions, encampments, and increased production for improved living standards, etc.

Only such a precise and correct training program can truly become law so that the cadres and soldiers can strictly implement it.

In the last year, there has been progress in the delineation of training at every echelon. Nonetheless, compared to the requirements, all these plans still exhibit many shortcomings, weaknesses. Some echelons and cadres in the process of training delineation have not studied well, firmly grasped and strictly implemented the training orders and plans handed from above: here and there we still have the arbitrary compression of training content and programs as planned by higher echelons. At other localities the training planners do not as yet have a firm grasp of the concrete situation of their units, of other related tasks, of assured conditions at their disposal, and thus in the training plans delineated for the whole year there are stages, months, and weeks which do not closely fit the realities, bearing negatively on the quality of training and on the completion of training plans.

The sum of experience learned from the realities of training in the last one year has clearly shown that in order to have precise and correct training plans

the commanders at various echelons must be the ones to fully grasp all the necessary baselines, to take direct charge of the planning link, to actually give concrete guidance and direction to the units and to leave an appropriate amount of time to inspection so as to rearrange things, complement and correct the plans until they become perfected with a guaranteed level of high accuracy. On the other hand, when reviewing the plans of lower echelons the higher echelons and their commanders must carefully seek to understand clearly the capabilities and concrete difficulties of the lower units so as to make correct decisions and create better conditions for the lower echelons to fulfill well the training plans which have been ratified. All expressions such as the commanding officer's leaving it all up to his deputy or a number of assistants familiar with the planning process will have negative bearing on the precise quality, correctness and effectiveness of the plans.

To draft plans, to review them and to check on them in the realities of implementation of training plans constitute a process whereby the commanders and their units of various echelons can ceaselessly raise their capability for leadership, their level of knowledge, and their style of organization and leadership in accordance with the mission of building a regular and modern army in the new era.

1751

CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

INSURANCE OF ADEQUATE TRAINING LOGISTICS URGED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Mar 81 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Insure Adequate Training Logistics"]

[Text] Training logistics include many categories that range from documents, maps, miniature models, and photos to blackboards, stationery, guns and bullets, explosives, trucks and machinery, oil and gas, training grounds, and shooting ranges, etc. To insure adequate training logistics is a very important link that contributes to the successful implementation of training missions. We can have fine training content, correct training plans, and good training cadres, as long as we do not have enough logistics then the training cannot be of high quality.

In strictly implementing the military training orders for 1981, in the recent past the various units in the whole army have made initial efforts to make every preparation for the training. The training requirements for this year, however, are very high, both the technical and tactical training have expanded contents, thus the logistic needs of training are large but the training budget is limited. For this reason the job of insuring adequate training logistics must continue to proceed in urgent manner and even more positively than before.

In order to do this job well it is important to have a firm grasp of the content of training requirements which have been set forth. We must proceed from the content of these training requirements in order to organize, collect, edit, compile and produce training documents; produce, repair, and complement the learning aids; build and consolidate the drilling grounds and firing ranges in appropriate manner. The organs, schools, service branches and services which are given the responsibility of compiling and writing the training documents must complete them in the stipulated time and thus serve training in timely fashion. The learning aids must be prepared in adequate amount, of good quality and in accordance with specifications, thus insuring that everyone is trained simultaneously, whether they be soldiers, detachments, commanding cadres, technical or office personnel; we should not let the troops be trained without equipment, either without learning aids or having to make do with assorted materials that are sub-standard as far as dimensions and weight, etc. are concerned. The training grounds and firing ranges must answer well the technical and tactical training requirements in accordance with the fighting missions as we must strive to approach the realities of fighting as much as possible while guaranteeing absolute security. Besides the small training grounds, we must build rotative training grounds so as

to expand the training program and train many more people, in many more activities, in accordance with the method of continuous rotation among the various army units. The building of training centers and organic firing ranges in the approved localities must be actively pursued as far as preparations are concerned and then proceed ahead according to plan.

The preparation of training logistics is the responsibility of every military man, of every echelon and of every branch. On the one hand, the units must fully utilize the supplies given from above, struggle to get the help of the people, while on the other hand mobilizing large numbers of cadres and soldiers so as to uphold their awareness of collective ownership, their creativity, and their determination to overcome difficulties in order to participate in the printing and copying of training documents and drawing of posters, in making for themselves learning aids using local materials, in using and improving on the topography and natural features so as to build many training grounds. The cadres and organs in charge of training logistics play up their responsibilities, actively organize well the exploitation and preparation of materials, and guide the troops to produce for themselves learning aids and to build training grounds in the conditions at our disposal. The learning aids can also be ordered or printed, such as the documents and posters, right at the production units or printing press of the locality so as to solve in time the needs of training.

In mastering the viewpoint of economically building the army and of socialist cooperation, we must have units that share the same stationing area closely link up their activities so as to exchange and rotate the utilization of training grounds. On the other hand, in case a unit moves to another stationing area the outgoing unit can transfer to the in-place forces or the incoming unit the facilities it has access to so that the training grounds could be fully utilized. In this manner not only the labor of the troops can be economized but also one can economize on raw and building materials. The commanders at various echelons closely manage the use of building materials, the budget, the purchase of logistic equipment, the utilization of machinery and vehicles, of oil and gasoline in training according to specifications; they must maintain strictly the regimes dealing with issuance, utilization, control and conservation of training documents, of learning aids, and dealing with the maintenance of training grounds so that they can last.

The insurance of adequate training logistics must be carried out on a continuous and permanent basis during the whole training year. After each topic, each training session, one must draw the experience in timely fashion, continue to consolidate, complement, and ceaselessly perfect the training documents, the learning aids and the training grounds, get the management and utilization of training logistics to form into a pattern, thus positively contributing to raising the quality of training and learning.

1751
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HA SON BINH ACTS TO STOP CORRUPTION IN TAX COLLECTION

Hanoi PHAP CHE XA HOI CHU NGHIA [Socialist Law] in Vietnamese No 3-4, Jul-Dec 80 pp 30-31

[Article by Hong Quang: "Tax Collection and Market Management in Ha Son Binh Province"]

[Text] Shortcomings and Failures

As in many other localities, in the last few years the free market in Ha Son Binh Province "was bursting" in a negative manner. Along the axes of communications and key roads from the cities of Ha Dong and Hoa Binh to such towns as Thuong Tin, Thanh Oai, Van Dinh, etc., the food and beverage stalls, service activities and places of gathering for business were increasing in numbers. Many business households did not register nor pay taxes. According to early statistics, in the city of Ha Dong, of 910 production households in the individual sector only 233 had registered and taxes were collected from only 426. In Thanh Oai District, there were 1,320 business households in April 1979 and as many as 1,623 in April 1980, but taxes were collected from only 200 of them. Except for a few households that properly fulfilled the tax-paying obligation and did business in the goods they were permitted to carry, other households were all doing illegal business. Behind a number of stores there were nests of smuggling, storing and selling of many kinds of materials and goods of the state and illegal slaughtering of hogs and cattle. A common phenomenon was that the business households were trying to declare less taxes, to evade payment of taxes, to lower turnovers and to declare falsely-inflated expenses and material losses. Many stores posted prices just to comply with formal requirements while continuing to boost prices at their discretion and to force consumers to pay. What deserved our attention was that while the free market was expanding everyday and the incomes of many individual business households were increasing, receipts in the state budget not only showed no increases but also dropped considerably as the result of noncollection of taxes. In the first 6 months of 1980, the financial sector of Ha Son Binh only collected 39.7 percent of the projected revenue for the entire year.

The reasons for that situation were numerous and within the responsibilities of many sectors, but from the financial standpoint it was primarily due to the lack of a sense of responsibility on the part of cadres, who had failed to grasp the production and business activities of their localities, and at the same time it was due to the many negative manifestations among tax-collecting cadres. Turnovers were the basis for tax collection, but often they were too low as compared with actual receipts. They were only 50 percent of the actual receipts in the case of glasswares, 30 percent hardware items and 31 percent foods and snacks. Although prices on the market had increased 2-3 times, turnovers remained at the old levels. In Thanh Oai District, while the prices of conical hats were 5 dong apiece, prices used for tax computation were only 2.5 dong. Pork was sold on the market at 30 dong a kilogram, but for tax computation prices were only 16 dong. In addition, there were many cases of wrong tax computations and tax collection being made without relying on actual weights, measurements, counts, etc. As such wrongdoings going against the principle, policy and law created unfairness and irrationality between producers and business people and between individual and collective businesses, they made collection and payment of taxes even more difficult.

Another important reason that prevented the tax and market management policy from being properly implemented as the law required was the negative acts committed by a number of tax-collecting cadres and civil servants as they were fulfilling their task. While there were cadres who worked hard, were devoted to their task, courageously stopped dishonest business people and smugglers and turned down bribes to remain uncorrupted, a rather large number of other tax-collecting cadres were still arrogant, overbearing, corrupt and prone to collusion. Many procedures and principles which had been duly prescribed by the law were still violated, such as collecting fully and in large amounts but giving less to the state, making deletions in receipts in order to steal and handling things wrongly, arresting people and handling things beyond one's authority and bringing home up to 3,000-4,000 dong of tax money for private spending. Some tax-collecting cadres colluded with dishonest business people to collect taxes without writing receipts and to split the tax money with them, asked some business households to buy goods for them without paying and spent much time eating and drinking in restaurants. For the honest producers having goods sold in the market, those cadres were bureaucratic and arrogant and tried to collect a lot of taxes without explaining the policy to them. Generally speaking, the tax cadres did not show high productivity, worked fewer hours and were frequently absent from their office, particularly in the busy hours. Some stations were collecting taxes in a loose manner and let the dishonest business people evade payment of taxes and transport smuggled goods. In 1979 the Ha Son Binh Finance Service had to take some disciplinary action by expelling 12 tax-collecting cadres from the sector. The negative manifestations on the part of some tax cadres made the people lose confidence in them and have bad impressions about them. That was also one of the reasons that made management of the market more difficult and complicated.

Corrective Measures, Initial Results

In the face of such a situation, the Ha Son Binh financial sector realized that it had the responsibility for joining with the sectors concerned to overcome early the negative aspects and to make market management and tax collection an orderly undertaking. Thoroughly understanding the resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, Resolution 26 of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and the recent Council of Ministers' regulations on improving circulation and distribution, it clearly set the direction for its activities. It advocated the following: clinging to the production installations, clinging to the market, developing the effects of tax collection on stepping up production, encouraging production, providing guidance in circulation matters, strengthening management, ensuring full collection of taxes in full compliance with the policy and through propaganda explaining to the people about the obligation to pay taxes to the state.

To carry on the collection of taxes in full compliance with the principle, procedures and law, it organized reexamination by the tax-collecting cadres and civil servants of the Ministry of Finance documents containing guidelines about the principle and procedures of control and handling of violations of the commercial tax policy, encouraged learning and provided guidance for implementation of the supplemental legal orders and made some changes to the industrial and commercial tax regulations recently issued by the National Assembly Standing Committee.

In addition to strengthening the education of tax-collecting cadres, strengthening internal control according to the plan and firmly expelling the cadres who had lost their qualities, the Ha Son Binh financial sector studied the ways to reorganize the tax collection network to make it scientific and rational, at the same time to improve the management of tax collection. First of all, it reorganized the control, handling and resolving of letters of complaint as it considered it a very important measure both to protect the tax-collecting cadres and to ensure respect for the people's collective ownership right. On that basis it gradually limited and eventually would put an end to the bureaucratic overbearing behavior and tendency to cause inconveniences for the people. It firmly tried to overcome the phenomenon of disregarding the people's letters of complaint, resolving matters too slowly and over a long period, being too conservative and refusing to correct wrong solutions or seeking retaliation against those who had written letters of complaint.

Since the beginning of the year, the sector has made plans to control the goods that are under state management and to arrest correctly the people who did illegal business, at the same time adjusted the kinds of single-business-trip tax and commodity tax to help increase revenues for the budget and tried to prevent

speculation and hoarding, which have been creating problems for the state in its efforts to purchase and control the sources of goods. In the first 6 months of 1980, it checked and arrested people in 1,572 cases involving a quantity of goods worth nearly 220,000 dong and checked and confiscated large quantities of materials and goods under unified state management, such as dyes, yarn, crystalline sugar, etc.; also in the same 6 months, although only 97.4 percent of the plan goals was fulfilled, it represented an increase of 26 percent over the same period last year, with cash receipts particularly accounting for 70.2 percent. An analysis of different kinds of taxes shows that the plan goals have been surpassed in the collection of 6 kinds of taxes, with the commodity tax heading the list with 90 percent over the plan goal and the lowest kind, the slaughtering tax, surpassing the plan goal by 8.1 percent. Confiscations and fines show a decrease of 1.5 percent.

5598

CSO: 4209/278

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

POOR PERFORMANCE OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT ORGANS ANALYZED

Hanoi PHAP CHE XA HOI CHU NGHIA [Socialist Law] in Vietnamese No 3-4, Jul-Dec 80 pp 20-25

[Article by Nguyen Van Thao: "About the Economic Management Organs"]

[Text] The organization of the organs for economic management is a topic of the day. It has an even more urgent significance as the state is about to promulgate the new constitution. There certainly will be afterwards changes in the laws that regulate the organization of the government, ministries and people's committees. It has an even more important significance as we renew the management of the economy and therefrom will certainly draw appropriate conclusions about the models for organizing economic management organs.

For the last 15 years, our party and state were very much concerned about the organization of the economy. The resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the VCP Central Committee was a specialized one on economic organization. The Council of Ministers has promulgated many documents on the legal role, organization and activities of the government; the ministries; the provincial, municipal and district people's committees; the system of institutes, enterprise federations, etc.

However, their operations have not yet responded to the needs as expected, with efficiency being very poor and productivity very low and with a lot of lag. Of the reasons behind that situation we should mention the still different conceptions of economic organization. Not much work has been done in terms of doing systematic research and being interested in reviewing the realities so as to raise the level of economic organization. Under such conditions, this article offers some ideas about a number of subjects of discussion.

1 - Function and Tasks

The function of an organ, being the activities relevant to "the nature" of this organ, determines its position in the state machinery and points to the "basic direction" that it must take and that constitutes the first important factor in connection with its existence. Any tasks, no matter how lasting, are still periodic and can change. The tasks of an organ is determined on the basis of its function.

It is not conceivable that an organ is established without a clear-cut function, or conversely speaking, a function that must be fulfilled because of the need of management is not accepted by any organ. At present, we do have both phenomena.

An example is the function of the state in managing our country's various mines. This function used to belong to the Ministry of Heavy Industry, but ever since that ministry was divided into other ministries it has been almost impossible to tell which organ was in charge of it. Each ministry takes care of and exploits the kind of mine it needs as a mine user. In many cases, users are normally interested in exploiting the mines while neglecting the protection of the resources and environment. To issue permits and to set conditions for exploitation, control and handling belongs to the state's managerial function toward all kinds of mines for the protection of the resources and environment of an area and is very necessary, but no organs have been assigned such a job. The immediate consequences are careless exploitation of resources, a lack of good environmental protection and the appearance of contradictions between the mining organs and the local administration.

The situation in which the same function and tasks are held among different organs seems to be much more common than the above-mentioned situation and makes the machinery swell in a dreadful manner and the organs concerned, because of overlapping functions, encounter contradictions among themselves, compete with one another for the good work, try to decline the difficult work and either disregard completely or do sloppily the work that requires coordination among themselves. An example is the purchase of agricultural products. In the past years, many villages had to face the situation in which cadres from different organs came at the same time to buy the same goods and offered higher prices to make sure their organs would get the goods; as a result, finally that gave rise to quite a great deal of negative phenomena. The problem of having the same function and tasks seems to exist in many fields. Commercial organs do productive work while production organs get involved in business; all organs do work by themselves in the manner of being self-supplied and self-sufficient, keep every work well-protected and fail to observe the very basic principles of organization of the state, the necessary aspects of a division of social labor and the principles of organization of socialist economic management in the direction of specialization and joint efforts.

Almost all of us agree in principle to the way as mentioned above the question is posed: the function and tasks of an organ must be the most important condition and factor that determine its establishment, and later its existence or non-existence, and the principal basis for a division of work among organs.

But reality has shown that in very many cases it was the question of cadres, the cadres' force and capabilities, that would be the principal condition for consideration in connection with the establishment, dissolution or division of work among organs. "Because of people work is created" and "because of people an organ is established at this or that level" is a reality that has been existing.

So what do we have to do? An objective conclusion, though incomplete, can only be the following one: when the need arises for establishment, dissolution and division of work among organs in the machinery, we must first of all consider their function and tasks, the need for such organs in terms of economic and social management and what adverse effects that can result from a function that is not carried out by any organ or is carried out by many organs at the same time. Only on the basis of a consideration of the objective conditions about function and tasks should we consider other conditions. Other conditions still serve only as the points for discussion and help to define appropriate steps for an organization but should not be considered as decisive ones.

In recent years, as we observed the economic laws, we were trying to make a distinction between the administrative and economic function and the business function. That was a job of great significance.

As to the reality of management, it was a very important matter for theoretical discussion and a hot topical subject.

To clarify that distinction we set a unified standard: the ministries (i. e., the ministerial organs) would carry out the administrative and economic function while the joint enterprises, corporations, general corporations subordinate to a ministry, which were separate organs, would carry out the business function.

The administrative and economic function was to be understood as consisting of approving draft projects and plans and devising policies, procedures, standards and norms for technical matters, scientific research, training of cadres and control.

However, we have not yet succeeded in that job -- the ministries got very confused and seemed unable to thoroughly understand what was the administrative and economic function. Joint enterprises, corporations and general corporations almost failed to carry out the business function as they still had been operating as the old departments. Why? There were two reasons:

First, the work that was linked to business activities and had long been done by the ministries now still remained in the ministerial organs, instead of being given to business organizations. The adjusting of these tasks, and along with it the shift of the components in charge of these tasks to the business organs, from the ideological and organizational standpoint was truly a revolution that would change to its root the internal structure of the ministries; therefore, it was not easy to get the agreement of many people unless there was a body of cadres who thoroughly understood and fully grasped the affairs of their sector and were determined to make things new again.

Second, the effort to distinguish between the two functions was reflected in many documents and leadership moves. But it was far from very clear and positive. The fact that too many points were listed under the work to be done within the administrative and economic function led to a confusion with the business function. It was hard for those who understood the matter to make a distinction; it was even harder for those who did not understand the matter and particularly were not familiar with division of work to understand and carry it out.

For instance, drafting plans in a sector, doing scientific research and training workers -- to what function, the administrative and economic function or the business function, do they belong? Are they to be done by the ministries or to be carried out by corporations?

We have only found two functions that need a distinction in order to arrange their rational position within the machinery, but we have not yet made the distinction of the two functions very clear and positive.

The administrative and economic function actually is the management by administrative methods in the economic activities although, to put it clearly, it is not completely the measures of giving orders based on power and forcing people to do, with strict control, correction and guidance, and in case of violations some punishment. It is the legal norms and regulations to be enforced in all aspects, such as product standards, economic and technical norms and managerial procedures, which only the ministries have the right to promulgate.

From a broader standpoint, not only the ministries but also many other organs (for instance, provincial, municipal and district people's committees; services of provincial governments) do carry out the administrative and economic function since it includes guiding, supervising, coordinating activities, making decisions about the machinery on the basis of the authorities, function and tasks of the latter and placing cadres.

The business function in itself has many points that are different from the administrative and economic function. It is the management and activities by economic relations, through which the parties participate with the same right and

equality, with a determination on both sides to feel binding. Activities within this function must be calculated in terms of expenses with cash to make the activities profitable. As we cite this major aspect of the business function, we also see clearly that within an enterprise, corporation or enterprise federation there still are administrative decisions in the form of orders, which must be carried out, taken by directors. But they still are administrative decisions within the business function, rather than the administrative and economic function itself.

What needs to be said here is that we must establish soon the business organs that will truly carry out the business function, adopt the accounting system and be responsible for themselves in terms of economic and financial activities. At the same time, as we clarify the administrative and economic function, we must affirm the system of leadership over economic activities based on ranks, with the right to make decisions belonging to ministers and directors of enterprise federations, corporations, general corporations and enterprises. The functional departments of a ministry and the functional offices of a federation are the staff-type components that prepare for the decisions to be taken.

The process of leadership and execution of economic activities will gradually clarify the two kinds of functions.

Making a distinction between the two functions and emphasizing that the administrative and economic function belongs to the ministries does not mean that ministers only carry out the administrative and economic function. There have been some cases of questioning by a few ministers: From now on am I no longer responsible for business, for the losses or profits of enterprises, to the government? For what reasons am I to carry out only the administrative and economic function?

Setting the administrative and economic function is aimed at the ministerial organs rather than at the ministers themselves. Ministers assume leadership over fulfilling the administrative and economic function through departments, institutes and other components of their ministries. They assume leadership over fulfilling the business function through federations, corporations and general corporations. They are responsible to the government for the fulfillment of both functions. However, we must emphasize that the administrative and economic function belongs to the ministerial organs, which are closely linked with the ministers, because these organs have been engrossing in the work of production organizations and getting involved in minor practical things while neglecting the major ones, the ones that befit the size of a central state management organ. This emphasis is actually aimed at improving and changing the situation of "doing small things and abandoning big things" that now prevails among the ministries. At the same time, it serves the purpose of correcting

the position of ministers as members of the Council of Ministers, who must not only protect the interests of enterprises within their ministries but also correct the localistic and individualistic deviations of these units and stand on the side of the state's overall interests to resolve the problems of their ministries.

In different localities, about the same situation prevails in the activities of the people's committees and services. Therefore, we must also assert that the basic activities of the people's committees and services all belong to the administrative and economic function.

II - Organizing Distribution of Function

Rationality and correctness in the organization of the management machinery first of all are found in analyzing and clarifying the functions and tasks and in selecting the appropriate forms of organization.

The structure of an organ, its authorities and responsibilities, as well as the relations within the system, are all reflected in a form of organization. Although it is only an outward covering as it is just the form of an organization, after this organization has been established the organizational form itself contains a managerial strength, or power. In the central organs, we commonly use the organizational forms called ministries, state commissions, general departments, enterprise federations, general corporations and corporations. We also have a number of committees subordinate to the Council of Ministers.

In the 1959 Constitution, the central organs are divided by the following ranks and levels: ministries, organs of ministerial level and organs subordinate to the Council of Ministers.

Perhaps it is high time to unify and standardize the organizational forms in order to stabilize the managerial order, to point to the machinery structure, to determine the position of each component in the system, to define clearly the rights and responsibilities and to get rid of the feudal relations that are binding the people with the old concepts of organizational forms.

The ministries must be considered a state management organ at the central level doing the administrative and economic function and being responsible for managing one or more economic and technical sectors. In the cultural, social and political fields, there also must be formation and division of sectors in accordance with the professional characteristics of such fields.

Under the present conditions, the ministries can manage one or many sectors. There should not be rigid concepts about this matter, but there should be clear views. In the state organizational system, the ministries are organs that represent the power of the state. With such a concept, the common understanding is

that they should manage many sectors. There are many other reasons to support the concept that they are organs that should manage many sectors. The economic and technical sector is the gathering of enterprises of the same line of business, which put out the same product or a number of products of the same kind, have the same line of production, use the same kind of raw materials, produce in a joint manner, organize accounting and are responsible for expanded reproduction. The organizational forms common in the sector today are enterprise federations, corporations, general corporations and products groups. The forms do not stop there as in the future there certainly will be new forms, more improved and rational, due to the development of the economy and technology. The present organizational forms are not rigid but rather flexible. If there are national federations, there can be regional federations. What is important is what form should be used to be effective and realistic. We cannot stick to the only concept that a sector must have a correlative national federation before it is considered one that has been formed. A sector is not a form of organization but rather a principle of organization, a way of managing in the direction of specialization and federation forming. That is the way of organizing the large-scale production. The question to be raised when we set up federations is the organs concerned (ministries and provinces) should discuss carefully, put economic effectiveness above everything else so as to consider what enterprises to be included in a federation and make no distinction as to the ministries, provinces or districts they belong to; their managers in general are the ministries, but not necessarily so since they can be any provinces or municipalities. The question to be raised is interests must be rationally divided and the obligation to the state must absolutely be fulfilled.

Some people will ask this question: since a sector can have up to 3-4 regional federations, who will be the manager of the entire sector, who will draft the sector's plans and who will be in charge of the sector's affairs on a national scale.

The question can be briefly answered as follows: the state management on the all-sector scale is the job of the ministries while the management of business does not necessarily take place always on the national scale as it can be regional if it involves regional federations and national if it is a national federation (for instance, the railroad transportation sector). Even in the case of a national federation being totally in charge of a sector, it cannot replace the ministries in fulfilling the state management function because it does not have the legal role of the ministries.

Thus there is a very clear distinction between the ministries and sectors about organization, legal matters and managerial content.

It is necessary to mention a practical reason. If a ministry manages a sector, with the continued trend of development and division of sectors we will have too many ministries, to the point that their number will be unbearable.

All of the above-mentioned points allow us to conclude in favor of the view to the effect that a ministry is to manage many sectors and therefrom to urge that the liaison bases of the ministries should be limited.

In a special case, because of the key position of a certain sector in the national economy, with a special interest of the state in raising that sector straight to a modern technical level, we can create a ministry that manages a single sector. For instance, the electric power sector and the oil and gas sector. With such a special character, we wonder whether we should create the position and function of such a ministry to make it fulfill both the administrative and economic function and the business function. This is not entirely new to us. We have not had such an organization in industry, but we have in other fields, such as banking and postal services -- just to cite some practical examples.

The state commissions and joint-management ministries are very important functional organs to carry on management at the state and national-economy levels. There is an opinion advocating a reduction of the power and responsibilities of these organs or emphasizing too excessively their managerial power. To lower their position means the party and state will not be able to grasp fully and deeply every specialized field of joint activities in the economy (maintaining balance in regard to plans, budget, prices, money, etc.) and the quality of economic leadership will decrease. But if their importance is stressed too excessively, they will become a level between the government and the ministries, which will make leadership "in combat" less effective and slower. On the other hand, as each functional organ has in-depth control over one field of activity, if it is given too much power, the economic leadership, especially leadership over the fulfillment of plans, will be cut at too many places -- a job having to go through many doors to be done; money being approved but materials being unavailable; plan being approved but capital being still unavailable, etc. The question of organizing and leading the economy through the functional organs is a hot subject today, has a very deep practical significance and at the same time is a theoretical subject of the science of organization and the science of management of the state and the economy. The question to be raised is that we must define accurately the role, position and function of this kind of organs.

First, these organs must ensure or jointly ensure a realistic balance in the state plan. To ensure this balance the drafting of the plan is a process of discussing, debating, defending and finding the best plan. In this process, the ministries must be dependent on the functional organs, submit themselves to questioning and prove the economic and technical arguments used.

When the state plan has been drafted and has become law, the leadership power now belongs to the ministers and chairmen of people's committees and the joint functional organs should completely stop any unnecessary intervention in the activities of the ministries and people's committees.

Second, to carry on unified management by studying the policies and procedures to be recommended for adoption by the leadership organs. The right to promulgate policies and procedures should not be entrusted to these organs, which only have the authority to provide guidance and to explain these policies and procedures.

Third, in the course of fulfilling plans and implementing policies and procedures there will appear problems to be resolved that go beyond the authority of a ministry. The functional organs that serve as the government's staff are to recommend ways to resolve them, to propose measures to be taken, etc.

Fourth, the right to control of the ministries and people's committees in the fields assigned to them.

In addition to the above-mentioned principal function, some functional organs can be assigned the job of directly managing some work or activity of the state. This is an exceptional case.

There recently appeared among the management organs a new concept of considering the functional organs as the intersectoral management organs. This has a very great significance in managerial practice. If a definition is not clearly given, the functional organs which always have the tendency to encroach on the work of the ministries will do so even more.

Intersectoral management is one that coordinates many sectors to fulfill a task taking place at the governmental level, in functional organs or at the ministerial level. It is even more pronounced at the local level or in a region. Thus it is not totally accurate if the functional organs only are said to be the intersectoral management organs.

The people's committees of provinces and municipalities directly subordinate to the central government, in the capacity of regional management organs, must have clearly-defined principal functions.

First of all, there is the question of division of ranking. We can properly resolve this question only by means of a unified concept of its goal and the meaning of the principle of organizing management on the basis of sector and combined with management based on localities. If the division of ranking is given the meaning of a division of properties, an adding or subtracting of authorities or interests, there will appear a tendency to keep and accept what is good and easy and to give up what is bad and difficult. If it is meant to be an absolute division of work, with the ministries doing the work of sectors and the provinces doing the work at other levels, it will go against the goal of division of ranking and weaken the efforts to achieve coordinated activities. If after division of ranking is

accomplished and yet the interests are not properly combined, there will remain serious doubts about whether the division has been good enough.

There still are different opinions about the very basic matters in connection with management based on localities and regions that prevent the local management organs, whose function has been determined in official documents, from carrying on this function in practice. The question of division of ranking itself will not be fully resolved and carried out.

There still are two very contradictory tendencies. One is the complaint from the ministries about the state of disunity that is taking place in the localities and about the way they try to develop the economy at their discretion and by disregarding any objective conditions, particularly the economic and technical ones. The other is the complaint from the provinces about the state of bureaucratic centralization, a lack of full understanding of the local situation and expensive and loose management.

We wonder whether the ministries should be divided into three categories: the ones that have no division of ranking, the ones that have a certain degree of division of ranking and the ones that have total division of ranking (the central administration holds only the major work). This categorization is based on the characteristics of each sector and particularly on the plan for development of sector, which helps to determine what is worth keeping, what is to be taken back and what is to be given as additional work. At the same time, realities have raised the question of dividing the provinces and municipalities into three categories: the first one consists of the three large municipalities; the second one the provinces that have relatively well-developed agriculture and industry; and the third one the border provinces and the provinces that are industrially underdeveloped. A combination of the categorization of the ministries and provinces allows us to recommend managerial solutions suitable for our situation and to clearly define the function of the ministries and provincial and municipal people's committees.

What is important is that we should resolutely find new and truly revolutionary solutions, adhere to the policy, avoid the path that is being trodden and promote new and rational development of management based on sectors, localities and regions.

5598

CSO: 4209/278

AGRICULTURE

HAI HUNG FOOD DISTRIBUTION DESCRIBED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Mar 81 p 1

[Article: "Hai Hung Did Well the Job of Distributing Food in the Non-Agricultural Production Areas"]

[Text] Implementing the principle of labor division combined with product management and contributing to reforming and stabilizing the market, Hai Hung has in the recent past done well the job of food distribution in the non-agricultural producing areas.

Through learning about the new distribution policy and through the people's self-criticism starting from the base, the districts and capital town of Hai Hung have completed early the categorization of recipients and readjusted the food ration criteria. Those capable of work but unrelated to the state from the point of view of economics are allowed to buy food at guaranteed business prices at a rate corresponding to the capabilities of the state. Those capable of work but engaged in illegitimate business are not allowed to buy food. Through this food distribution readjustment process, the various base units have been able to mobilize the help of 181 persons with agricultural production bases in the countryside. The recipients entitled to food distribution at subsidized rates decrease by 13,468 persons, which represents an average drop of 265 tons of food per month as compared to the food distribution rate one had before.

In the case of the handicraft cooperatives Hai Hung distributes the food in accordance with the amount of products which they have agreed to hand over to the state per month, per quarter and per stage. Through this distribution scheme the handicraft and cottage industry cooperatives find themselves consolidated day after day and attract more workers than before. In the industrial plant areas the food sector has also supplied and taken care of the agreements to sell food to the producers on the basis of industrial plant products sold to the state such as jute, rush, sugar cane and peanuts.

1751

C50: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

WORK PROCEEDS RAPIDLY AT TIN MINE PROJECTS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Mar 81 p 1

[Article: "Construction Company 1 (Ministry of Engineering and Metallurgy) Proceeds Rapidly With Main Projects"]

[Text] Construction Company 1 of the Ministry of Engineering and Metallurgy is concentrating on pushing three main construction sites: the tin mine of Son Duong (Ha Tuyen Province), that of Tinh Tuc (Cao Bang Province), and preparations for starting the tin mine of Quy Hop (Nghe Tinh Province).

The company has balanced all the aspects of planning, technical considerations, labor, and capital meant to exploit well the potentialities of each unit and to overcome the difficulties relating to building materials, transportation, and insure the completion of construction stages according to schedule, thus economizing on the investment capital. The company has helped the sites organize various combined operations and the exploitation of materials available near them, and utilize more rudimentary means to transport materials on short distances. The company has also rearranged the ranks of leading cadres and technical cadres, allocated management responsibilities to the sites and enterprises in such a way as to guarantee clearcut management and effective command.

At the Tinh Tuc tin mine, after completion of the first stage of the Nam Kep water conduit, of the 500 cubic meter capacity reservoir, of the building part of the diesel station, of the gasoline and oil tanks, and of the pump and filter station, the various units of the company are striving during the first quarter of 1981 to finish assembling the equipment of the ore selecting plant and to finish a number of other secondary projects.

At the Son Duong tin mine, although they ran into some difficulties the units participating in the construction have taken many technical measures, organized to complete each categories of work in speedy fashion, and started to contract out specific jobs to specific laboring groups, which is why the progress of work is relatively fast. By now construction has been completed on the diesel station, on the technical assistance station, on the conduit leading from Tran Dam to Khang Nhat Pass, and on the building of the ore selection plant. Construction is going apace on the mud disposal channel, on the railway leading to waste disposal ground number 2, on the chemical lab, on the refractory, on the exploitation shift room, and on the mechanical and electrical shop.

The units participating in the construction of Quy Hop tin mine are urgently moving and stabilizing their dining area and dormitories, and doing well the preparations so as to be able to start early on the construction work.

BRIEFS

BAI BANG PROJECT PROGRESS--Stockholm, 7 Apr--For a couple of days new copybooks for school children have been made in Bai Bang from paper from their own paper mill. The rolling machine is in operation with the arrival of a new motor. The rolling machine is vital for paper from the machine to be rolled up and cut into smaller rolls which can then be transported to the converting room where it is cut into copybooks and sheets. As long as the rolling machine was idle, the possibility for using the paper machine was limited, since the paper could not be moved forward. In the next months the paper machine will be adjusted. The quality of the paper is uneven but completely usable, in contrast to what was published previously in SVENSKA DAGBLADET. There will be a delay until production reaches the planned level, 50,000 tons of writing paper and 5,000 tons of wrapping paper per year. Imported pulp will be used until the winter of 1981-82, when the pulp mill will be ready for final adjustment. The problem now is the distribution of the finished copybooks. Three to four million copybooks have been produced up to now, and shipments from Bai Bang are slower than production. The Swedish financing of the Bai Bang project is limited to 2 billion kronor, 400 million of which is an operating contribution. [Text] [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 7 Apr 81 p 21] 6893

CSO: 3109/152

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

DIRECT SUPPLY WILL OVERCOME PRESENT RESUPPLY PROBLEMS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Mar 81 p 1

/Editorial: "Establish Order in Supplying Materials"/

/Text/ Good management and rapid delivery for effective use is an important point of economic management. The direct supply of material is a primary formula in assuring achievement of this theme.

Directly delivered material is material moved from the production location or import center to the primary level for use without passing through intermediate steps. Two common forms are straight supply with participation in the settling of accounts and straight supply without this participation. With the first form, the material is purchased from the production unit or import center by a wholesale supply agency and directly supplied to the customer without passing through the warehouse storage step of the wholesale agency. With the second step, the wholesale agency only fulfills a mission as a medium. In the application of this form or the other, depending on each specific circumstance and each type of material, the final results are to shorten circulation time and save expenses in warehousing, handling, maintenance and transportation. It also has an effect of stimulating sectors, enterprises and every laborer to improve technology, organize production and save material. At a time when petroleum products and means of transportation are limited, straight material supply is the most favorable formula. Material is used promptly, precisely in accordance with requirements, objectives and quotas and great economic effectiveness is achieved.

In agricultural production, material supply must first of all be in keeping with the agricultural season. In industry, it must precisely follow the rate of production progress. Material supply to the present time has usually been forced to pass through an extremely great many intermediate steps. Only about 30 percent of the total volume of materials has been supplied directly, including goods in high volume and to relatively stabilized use recipients. A situation of materials moving all about and dependent on each section of the road with cumbersome administrative procedures is still fairly prevalent. Because they have no grasp of requirements, strict organization or plan for prompt transshipment, many locations importing goods stack them in the warehouse, take them out, put them back in and rearrange them. It is certainly not easy for some locations to transport the materials, pouring them out not precisely in accordance with requirements and recipients. The slow, cumbersome and disorderly actions above cause countless serious consequences to production activity and create no small loss.

The process of direct material supply is one of grasping requirements, creating material sources and conducting material distribution in accordance with a plan and transportation organization; in it, each step has a relationship with each other of an assembly line nature and all must be well-achieved. Only with a grasp of requirements and material sources, including quantity, quality and type, can the goods be promptly received and distributed straight to the location being supplies while simultaneously can primary level units define the most rational material movement route within each area in order to exploit available transportation capabilities and apply direct supply forms. Material supply organizations have a mission to renew business management methods and improve organization in close coordination with the primary level production unit. Systems and principles in management and material supply must be fully implemented. Occurrences of authoritarianism, extortion and agitation must be overcome by organization, system and discipline. Every procedure must originate from a principle of creating every condition for the producer to receive materials in a convenient, rapid and orderly manner to maintain the activity speed of primary level production and business units.

7300

CSO: 4209/292

EDITORIAL APPRAISES POTENTIAL FORCES, CAPABILITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4

/Editorial: "Forces and Capabilities"/

/Text/ In a war with the enemy or in organizing the development processes of the revolution, communists must constantly firmly grasp and assemble all of their forces on specific targets. Revolutionary supervision is an art and a science. With a firm grasp of supervision science and taking the initiative in every situation, from temporary defeat it is possible to prepare victory and from that victory to advance to another. Without a clear picture of the forces and capabilities of revolution, advancement becomes confused and suffers a loss of direction. Under the complex conditions of the revolution such as in the retrogressions above, organized forces may suffer losses to nearly the last man and communists staunchly still clearly recognize their capability to reassemble forces and prepare for a new battle. Precisely recognizing present forces is not easy and ascertaining potential capabilities is increasingly difficult because the forces of the revolution are not solely expressed by quantity and form. Along with material forces, there are also spiritual forces and the composite and invisible strength and the dialectical development capabilities of the forces. If based solely on the present material forces, it is at first impossible to affirm the victory of the August Revolution and is increasingly impossible to affirm the victory ... the wars of resistance against aggression, especially the war of resistance against America.

Our socialist revolution is of the most difficult type because it did not pass through the important historical period of capitalism but advanced directly to socialism from a backward economy without modern industry. However, our revolution has extremely great forces and capabilities.

We are a famous victorious nation which has totally and thoroughly completed a people's democratic revolution to liberate the country, society and mankind. Vietnam is a relatively large country with abundant labor forces and rich and diversified natural resources. Our party is powerful and experienced. In order to build the nation, we have cadre ranks of many types, including leadership cadres, management cadres and scientific and technical cadres with fine capabilities and qualities. To protect the fatherland, we have a powerful and victorious army and ranks of experienced command cadres. The special alliance between the three nations of Indochina and the total cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist collective further increases our strength in every aspect.

This is a great and realistic material strength which we have just acquired. This strength is the result of sacrifice-filled war of several generations succeeding each other to resist aggressors and liberate the nation and society. Although our economy is still impoverished and the lives of our people still contain many difficulties, there are many nations in the world at the crossroads of evolution and a large part of the international working class must still continue to struggle against the exploitation yoke of capitalism without the favorable conditions which our country has as it victoriously begins a new era of history to build a warm, well-fed and happy life. Our strength is in our true material forces and also in our potential capabilities. Political and material strength and an intelligent nature and creative brain are the great values of the Vietnamese people. Our nation has sufficient material and cultural preconditions for beginning a period of building a socialist society. Two of our greatest weaknesses at the present time are that the production forces are still small and the capabilities of our nation in economic and social management organization are still substandard. These are precisely the problems which the socialist revolution must solve during the first part of the transitional period.

From primarily small-scale production and not passing through a stage of capitalist development, after establishing the dictatorship of the working class and socialist production relations, new contradictions have appeared and must be resolved. There is the asymmetry between production and distribution relations with the low standards of the production forces and social labor productivity. Moreover, there are also many other contradictions such as those between the route of large-scale socialist production development and the habits and psychology of the small-scale producer, and between the revolutionary and the backward ways of life. The occasionally arduous and prolonged class struggle must continue in many areas aimed at overcoming the remnants of the exploitation system commonly used by imperialism and foreign reactionary influences to resist socialism.

The strength of our socialism right in the initial steps has been extremely great. This strength, the collective ownership of the laboring people achieved by their nation and under the leadership of the party and the collective mastery of the land and the labor of the entire nation as well as the initial material and technical facilities are most precious assets for reorganizing socialist reproduction. We can immediately organize relatively large-scale production, reassign labor, gradually coordinate agriculture and industry and achieve intensive and specialized cultivation agriculture, closely connecting the production unit with the economic unit over a district level area. On a scale of 10,000 hectares of land and 100,000 people, it is possible to organize a basic economic unit closely connecting agriculture with industry (forestry with fishing), closely connect production with distribution and organize the material and cultural standard of living. We can also organize corporations specializing in industrial crops and practice labor redistribution throughout the nation to clear and expand additional farm land and expand forestry and sea fishing. Along with production reorganization on the scale of each district, we can gradually develop the local economy in each province and city to build a modern industry, advanced science and technology and cultural and educational development. Economic reorganization is an undertaking of the entire people carried out by both the people and the state on the principle of harmoniously coordinating the three interests. We have sufficient forces of leadership, management and scientific and technical cadres to simultaneously carry out the three revolutions and reorganize production along the course above. Although our heavy industry is still not developed, we have and can gradually introduce production materials and consumer goods industrial facilities to the district area in close coordination with farming and stock raising and it is especially possible to rapidly disseminate the achievements of the scientific revolution to production and achievement of widespread intensive cultivation to return

high yields. Each district can rationally utilize its labor and land to carry out the best production, assuring the living standards of the people while simultaneously contributing to national construction. None of the systems above can fully exploit the abundant capabilities of the nation and people of Vietnam. Improvement in the production management methods of our agricultural cooperatives is projecting the realistic capabilities of our cooperativized agriculture. Achievement of the policies of contract and piece-work wages in the state-operated sectors also affirms the capabilities for better exploiting present forces.

Clearly relying on the collective ownership system, we can best utilize present forces and answer immediate needs while simultaneously preparing for new development steps.

7300

CSO: 4209/292

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

GIA LAI-KONTUM PROVINCE RECEIVES 120,000 SETTLERS OVER 5 YEARS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Mar 81 p 1

/VNA News Release: "In 5 Years, More Than 120,000 People from Several Provinces Arrive in Gia Lai-Kontum Province To Build New Economic Areas"/

/Text/ Gia Lai-Kontum has received more than 120,000 people from the provinces of Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Nghe Tinh and Quang Nam-Danang to build new economic areas. Four thousand leadership cadres from all sectors and echelons and scientific and technical cadres from various provinces have strengthened agencies, committees and sectors in the province. With this supplemental force, Gia Lai-Kontum has constructed 12 state farms, 13 farm stations, 24 cooperatives and 50 agricultural production collectives at 72 new economic points in the province. Initially, the province rationally redistributed forces to carry out a mission of economic construction in coordination with national defense.

During the past 5 years, the new economic points have cleared and reclaimed 17,000 hectares and placed 10,000 hectares of field under production, including 5,000 hectares of two-crop wet rice. To the present time, nearly all the cooperatives and agricultural production collectives at the new economic points are self-sufficient in grain with each inhabitant receiving an average of 400 kilograms per year. Many cooperatives and production collectives such as Sa Binh and Sa Nhon in Sa Thay District and Thanh Ha and Khoai Chau in Chu Pa District have experience in high-yield rice and subsidiary food crop intensive cultivation, obtaining not only sufficient grain for the cooperative and collective members but also to fulfill their state grain obligations.

The new economic area state farms have also gradually stabilized living conditions and developed industrial crops and stock raising. The state farms have cleared and newly planted 1,850 hectares of rubber, 1,720 hectares of tea and 1,230 hectares of coffee while raising 2,170 cattle and 1,190 hogs. The state farms of Gia Cham, Gia Blang and Gia Rong, specializing in coffee growing, have received a product with fairly high yields.

The new economic areas of Gia Lai-Kontum Province have constructed more than 12,000 homes, 1,233 water wells, hundreds of kilometers of road, 22 dams and two pumping stations and have sufficient schools, public health stations and stores.

7300

CSO: 4209/292

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION DEVELOPMENT STRESSED

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 81 pp 25-27

[Article by Nguyen Ngoc Quan: "Some Views on Scientific-Technical Cooperation with Foreign Countries"]

[Text] I. Scientific-Technical Cooperation During the Scientific-Technical Revolution in our Country

The scientific-technical revolution is conducted in our country at a time when it is being carried on very strongly, widely and deeply throughout the world. Considering the relationships between the scientific-technical revolution in our country and that in the world, we find two fundamental characteristics: first, our degree of scientific-technical development is still low by comparison with the common standard; second, we have a progressive social system which constitutes a favorable foundation for scientific-technical development. To rapidly raise the scientific-technical standard of our country to enable it to catch up with the development level of the advanced ones, it is necessary--apart from emphasizing initiative and creativeness--to pay due attention to strengthening and broadening cooperation with foreign countries and to consider it to be an important and inexpensive measure aimed at assimilating the achievements made throughout the world and applying them to our country's economy.

As a member of the socialist community, Vietnam has relationships of cooperation with the fraternal countries. This cooperation is based on equality and disinterested and heartfelt mutual assistance. In his speech on the occasion of the 50th founding anniversary of the Vietnam Communist Party, Le Duan pointed out: "...With a view to building a socialist large-scale production in a relatively short historic epoch, we must strenuously expand foreign economic relationships--especially with the Soviet Union and CEMA--and consider these relationships to be a constituent part of the economic strategic line, a prop of paramount importance to the creation of a new economic structure and an effective measure to rapidly build industry and vigorously develop agriculture." Of course, we must also win the cooperation of countries whose social systems differ from ours. Through scientific-technical cooperation, we may intensify the importation of technology, step up scientific-technical progress in our country, train cadres and heighten their standards, build potentials, further the scientific-technical task, survey natural resources and conditions, plan and carry out the experimental manufacture of various products and apply the result of research and planning in the field of production.

II. Some Principal Guidelines for Heightening Scientific-Technical Potentials

The importation of technology and the furthering of technical progress must constantly be linked to economic cooperation. This is a very substantial topic requiring a meticulous exchange of views. In this article, we will merely discuss the problem of expanding and reinforcing scientific-technical potentials through international cooperation, with stress to be laid on the following subjects:

1. Full Use of Results of Foreign Countries' Research

The fact that science has become a direct productive force is the essential motive for the current worldwide expansion of the scientific-technical revolution. Therefore, people have unsparingly invested effort and wealth in the scientific-technical work and the results obtained from research have been commensurate with the amount of investments. As a result of their cooperation in the 1964-1970 period, the CEMA member nations completed nearly 1,800 theoretical and practical projects and, in the years between 1971 and 1977, they concluded about 14,000 scientific-technical topics. By joining efforts, the scientists and specialists of these countries have manufactured over 1,600 new machines and equipment, created and improved more than 1,200 industrial designs and created more than 1,300 new materials, products and chemicals. These few figures suffice to demonstrate that scientific-technical activities have been carried out on a large scale throughout the world and have encompassed almost all economic sectors and human life. As far as we are concerned, we may, by the way of international cooperation, find in other countries --especially the fraternal ones--an answer to many scientific-technical questions requiring solution. For example, to solve any new scientific-technical problem, it is usually necessary to take the following steps: basic research, practical research, implementation research and application to production. By trying to understand, exploit and fully use the results of scientific-technical research by other countries, we may do without the first step or even the first two or three steps and save time, effort and wealth and will thus be able to focus on studying ways to apply these results to the specific natural conditions in our country. So far we have not yet paid due attention to this task. In the forthcoming years, we will have to consider the scientific-technical achievements of other countries, to try and understand them, to draw a list of the necessary technical materials and documents, designs, plans and so forth and to request the fraternal countries to give us these items so that we may quickly find a way to apply them to production. This is an important guideline to be followed to indirectly turn the powerful scientific-technical potentials of foreign countries into our own latent capabilities.

2. Coordinated Study of Scientific-Technical Topics

In the process of the world's development in this 20th century, many difficult scientific-technical problems have taken on a global character such as the energy and fuel crisis, the need to obtain enough raw materials for production, the food crisis, environmental pollution and so forth. A solution to these problems requires a multilateral cooperation of many nations and international organizations. A trend to form economic and scientific-technical alliances is spreading both among the socialist countries and in the capitalist world. Over the past 10 years, the CEMA scientific-technical cooperation program has increased five to sixfold in volume. Among the member nations, there are now nearly 3,000 scientific-technical research and planning agencies and organizations participating in multilateral or bilateral

scientific-technical cooperation. In the field of environmental protection and transformation alone, there are nearly 550 research and planning organizations co-operating in the implementation of 160 major topics including 12 different scientific categories. Over the past few years, our country has started formulating long-term topics by coordinating our research activities with those of the fraternal countries. Ever since our country joined CEMA, various ministries and sectors have selected problems suitable for coordinated research and multilateral co-operation. This trend must be encouraged. At a time when our scientific-technical potentials are still weak, an intensified research coordination with other countries will enable us to make the most of the intellect and rich experiences of their scientists and to fully utilize their homogeneous and advanced equipment. By doing so, we will indirectly multiply our scientific-technical potentials and directly heighten the quality and standard of our scientific-technical cadres while jointly carrying out research with our friends. It is also precisely through this method that we can rapidly approach modern world problems. At present, the socialist countries are coordinating their research activities under numerous forms such as regularization, cooperativization, the signing of merchandise ordering contracts, creation of provisional research collectives and so forth. Among these forms, we must choose those which suit our specific problems. Despite the need to intensively coordinate joint research into scientific and technical topics, we must guard against the erroneous tendency to request the formulation of and participation in projects which, attractive as they may seem from the scientific-technical point of view, are not yet suitable for our country's economic conditions; nor must we participate in any joint research when we still lack the forces necessary to its implementation such as cadres, material facilities, funds to defray expenditures and so forth.

3. Improvement and Raising of the Scientific-Technical Cadres' Standard

The quality and effectiveness of the scientific-technical task depend to a large extent on the cadres' abilities and standards. Our cadres lack not only scientific-technical information materials and research equipment but also the conditions for getting in touch and exchanging experiences with their colleagues. Under such circumstances, their knowledge has worn out in a short period of time and become obsolete. In fact, the knowhow of many of our cadres is 10 to 15 years behind the world scientific standard. People engaged in scientific activities have the urgent and legitimate need to attend scientific-technical conferences, to get in touch and exchange scientific experiences and views with colleagues and to have access to new types of equipment and modern achievements. Through scientific-technical cooperation, we may partially meet this need of our cadres and improve and renovate their scientific knowledge. When speaking of building the scientific-technical potentials of any country, attention must be paid first to numerically replenishing its contingent of scientific-technical cadres and to raising their standard. Therefore, training scientific-technical cadres and improving their knowledge is simultaneously a goal of and a principal trend in the scientific-technical cooperation with foreign countries. We may heighten our scientific-technical cadres' standard by various means such as sending trainees and postgraduates to attend refresher courses sponsored by other countries or by international organizations, inviting [foreign] specialists to our country to give lectures and so forth or by using indirect methods such as participating in international conferences and research collectives, coordinating our activities with the joint research conducted by other countries and so forth. But these tasks will be effective only if we

choose the right cadres who can fully meet the criteria on specialty, knowledge of foreign languages and political and ethical qualifications. For every work phase, adequate preparations must be made, an outline drawn up indicating objectives, tasks and the effect envisaged, and a specific plan formulated stipulating the speed at which tasks must be done in order to fully use time to improve the cadres' knowledge. In addition, the managerial agencies at home and abroad must take measures and formulate strict procedures to enable cadres to accomplish their mission most satisfactorily.

III. Some Measures Aimed at Heightening Cooperation Effectiveness

To make scientific-technical cooperation with foreign countries satisfactory, it is necessary to emphasize the managerial role of various ministries and sectors with regard to these three tasks: drawing up plans, guiding the organization of plan execution and assessing the result of practical application. In working out a plan for scientific-technical cooperation, we must concentrate on accurately selecting the principal subjects in accordance with the urgent requirements of national development and must absolutely consider the realistic character of the plan versus the scientific-technical potentials of our country and its ability to cooperate with foreign ones. The cooperation plan must be comprehensive instead of comprising only two parts--sending delegations abroad and requesting the supply of material equipment and facilities. Homogeneity must also be applied in drawing up plans. This method is being encouraged among the socialist countries. Its characteristic is to include in the planning process not only the research to be conducted but also the task of designing products, experimentally manufacturing them and drafting a project to apply the result to production. In guiding the plan execution, special attention must be paid to selecting the appropriate agencies and personnel to carry out the work and also to the need to fix a really rational speed for plan implementation and to make sure that it will be strictly applied; on the other hand, it is necessary to define and seriously implement a system of regular scientific reporting.

At present, the ratio at which the results of research conducted within the framework of cooperation and exchange are applied to production by the CEMA member nations is still low while it has come up to between 65 and 75 percent in some advanced countries. This subject-matter must be viewed more realistically by our country. In the past years, we have failed to assess the economic effect of scientific-technical cooperation with foreign countries. In the future, we must take various measures to assess and heighten such effect. In drawing up a plan, it is necessary to visualize the effect to be reaped and to determine the production installations responsible for putting the result of cooperation into practice.

9332

CSO: 4209/279

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SOVIET SPECIALISTS HELP DRAW UP 5-YEAR SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PLAN

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 81 p 29

[Article by Le Dung, of the State Science and Technology Commission: "Activities of the Soviet Specialists' Delegation on the Planning of Scientific-Technical Development in our Country"]

[Text] From 9 August to 16 October 1980, a Soviet advisers' delegation composed of 30 specialists from various ministries and sectors in the USSR and led by B. F. Zaitsev--professor, PhD in economics and chairman of the Scientific and Technological Planning Methodology and Efficiency Committee subordinate to the Soviet State Science and Technology Commission--visited our country to help us draw up a 5-year (1981-1985) state plan for scientific-technical development.

The Soviet specialists provided guidance for methodological procedures involved in work sessions, for the order to be followed in drawing up the 5-year (1981-1985) state plan and for the training of technical cadres at our colleges.

During their stay in Vietnam, the Soviet specialists lectured on many specific research topics relating to the planning, organization and management of scientific-technical progress and to the perfection of organizations in charge of managing combined scientific-technical programs and the scientific organizations network; they expressed views and made suggestions on the development of scientific research institutes, the perfection of common management, the methods and forms of planning scientific research and drawing up projects and the process of training scientific cadres in our country. The Soviet specialists paid special attention to solving specific problems of scientific-technical development confronting various sectors of the national economy and also to the application of scientific-technical achievements to the realities of production.

Our party and state have highly appreciated the contributions of the Soviet specialists. The premier of our government has decided to award them the Friendship Decoration.

9332

CSO: 4209/279

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

June 1st 1981